



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tance from most of the publishers, the showing of books is necessarily on a rather small scale. There are about 250 carefully selected volumes; most of them are recent, and in many cases they are the only works of value on the subject. There are also some older works which are pretty generally recognized as standard. A few persons seem, somehow, to have obtained the impression that it is a trade exhibit. It is not. Although technical lists of various publishers are exhibited, and are available for gratuitous distribution, it is no part of our purpose to boom the publications of any one firm. Several well known publishers, however, have responded so liberally to our requests that whatever of interest the exhibit may possess will be in large measure due to their generous co-operation.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure we are all indebted to Mr. McClelland and those who are associated with him on the committee which has had this exhibition in charge. The idea was to bring together, as Mr. McClelland has said, a representative exhibit of recent technical books in the English language.

We now come to the secretary's report, which Mr. HADLEY will read:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

It is difficult to enumerate the accomplishments of an educational work. The difficulty increases when, in addition, that work has certain inspirational and missionary aspects such as the activities of the A. L. A. Executive office ought to have. It is as unsatisfactory to attempt to measure the results of this work through printed statements as it would be to describe adequately the place of a public library in a city by giving statistics of that library's book circulation.

Persistent attention, and adequate financial support will be necessary to develop the work of the Executive office, and time must elapse before the importance of that work can be realized. In addition to caring for the business details connected with

the Association's work, the Executive office should endeavor to bring more librarians into touch with the A. L. A., to further progress in library affairs, and to help bring the American library association into co-operation with other educational forces in this country and abroad.

While results of the Executive office work cannot be specified, the activities can be roughly classified as to character, and information can be given as to what has been done in handling the headquarters' affairs of the Association.

Before doing so, attention should be called to the generous provisions which were made during the year by the trustees of the Chicago public library and by the Chicago library club, for the attractive quarters and furnishings which were placed at the disposal of the Association.

In fulfillment of their offer made a year ago, the trustees of the Chicago public library provided the room, fifty by sixty feet in area, on the fifth floor of the library building for the A. L. A. office. The room is splendidly lighted with natural light on three sides, and is supplied with nine chandeliers. It is a handsome room and has been made more attractive by the furnishings supplied by the Chicago library club. The Club was enabled to do this by the gifts it received to be used for the A. L. A. office. They were as follows:

Northwestern University	\$ 50.00
University of Chicago	50.00
A. C. McClurg and Company.....	100.00
Field Museum	50.00
The Newberry Library	150.00
The John Crerar Library.....	150.00
"Public libraries"	100.00
Sundry contributions	16.00

The office furnishings provided by the Chicago library club are splendidly adapted for headquarters use. The furnishings include: Three sections, double faced 5 ft. book shelves; two sections, double faced 7 ft. book shelves; three sections, single faced 7 ft. book shelves; one flat top office desk, with attachments for typewriting machine; one roll top office desk;

one round table; two 3 by 5 ft. tables; one 3 1-2 by 8 ft. table; one 8 ft. settee; one table for catalog case; fourteen chairs; one rug, 12 by 15 ft.; one rug, 9 by 12 ft.; one desk rug, 4 by 6 ft.

In addition to the furnishings just mentioned, the Chicago public library and Henry E. Legler placed additional furniture and pictures in the 'headquarters' office.

Many courtesies have been shown the Executive office since it was opened in Chicago. The same excellent care, heating, and lighting given the Chicago public library building have been provided for the A. L. A. office. While those in the Executive office have endeavored to avoid requesting extra privileges and favors of the public library force, everything requested has been cheerfully granted. Special elevator and janitor service have been supplied when necessary, and the use of the Board of directors' room was last winter given for the meetings of the A. L. A. Council and Executive board, the American library institute, and College librarians.

The Secretary wishes to acknowledge the courtesies shown the Executive office by C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar library. Many bills due the Association and Publishing board, from city and state institutions, could not be collected without the services of a notary public. Mr. Andrews gave permission to the treasurer's assistant at the John Crerar library to give his services as notary public free of cost to the Executive office, by which the Association has been saved many dollars.

Additional courtesies have been shown also by the Chicago chamber of commerce and other organizations.

Members of the Association who are not familiar with the business details of the A. L. A. probably would be surprised at the amount of routine work necessary to conduct its affairs. Receipts to the amount of \$6,000.00 a year must be attended to, exclusive of Publishing board receipts; attention must be given to membership in the Association; material for

publications must be prepared and publications distributed; the details of banking and bookkeeping are considerable, and the correspondence has shown a steady increase since September of last year.

Probably one-fourth of the Secretary's time and three-fourths of the time of other members of the office force have been necessary for Publishing board activities since the opening of the headquarters in Chicago. There have been no high-priced new publications to swell the Publishing board's financial receipts during that time, but the sales of copies of publications have aggregated 8,836, exclusive of card publications, and have amounted approximately to \$6,000.00.

This work of the A. L. A. and its Publishing board was carried on before the office was opened in Chicago, and the break in its continuity, caused by its removal to another part of the country and its handling by an entirely new force of workers, was considerable. Several months were required before the work was readjusted in Chicago, and the first year at the Executive office will prove to be different from those which follow.

In addition to being represented officially at twenty state library association meetings since last September, the A. L. A. and its work have been given publicity in other ways. At ten state library meetings, and at six other public meetings attended by the Secretary, the work of the A. L. A. was considered; the directors of the various library schools of the country were requested during the year to speak of the A. L. A. and its work; the "Papers and proceedings" of the Association were sold to non-members throughout the year, and the "Bulletin" has been exchanged for some ten foreign library publications.

Sketches and information regarding the Association have been sent since last September to the "New international year book," to "Minerva," and the "Educational bi-monthly." News of library meetings has been inserted in the Chicago daily papers, and information has been given to contributors of library news in other publications when the opportunity was given to

do this. The Secretary has asked for the names and addresses of such contributors from all parts of the country, so that more information of the work of the A. L. A. and of libraries in general might be disseminated.

Material has been sent by the Secretary for publication in the "Library journal" and "Public libraries," and information has been sent occasionally to library commissions for insertion in commission bulletins. Two collections of A. L. A. publications were sent from the Executive office for exhibition, one in Denmark and the other at a library meeting in Japan. Between nine hundred and one thousand printed circulars giving information regarding A. L. A. publications have been distributed since last September.

Advance notices of the Mackinac Island conference were sent to the Associated press, the United press, the International news service, the Scripps-McRae service, the Western news association, the "Library association record," and the "Library world." Information regarding the conference, and summaries from the reports of A. L. A. committees and of the Secretary were sent to thirty newspapers which print library news, to the societies affiliated with the American library association, and to secretaries of library commissions. Information regarding the annual conference was sent also to various commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, and convention bureaus.

Advance reports from the committees of the A. L. A. were secured this year, and copies of these reports were sent to newspapers in various sections of the country. Money is needed to carry on publicity work, but even with no increased appropriations the Secretary believes that more of this work can be done in the ensuing year than has been done since last September.

Efforts have been made by the Secretary, Executive board, and committees to bring the Association into touch with other educational forces as much as possible. The Secretary of the A. L. A. was directed by the Executive board to in-

terest the commercial library houses in this country in the American Exposition in Berlin. Several such concerns were interested, but the Exposition was postponed. The Committee on co-operation with the National education association prepared an interesting display of library methods, and materials of especial interest to teachers, for exhibition at the National education association's annual conference.

Through its representatives, the A. L. A. has arranged to participate in the International congress of librarians and archivists, to be held in Brussels this summer.

The New England education league has requested the A. L. A. to take over the work it has been doing to further the passage of a bill providing for a library post.

As Chairman of a special committee appointed by the League of library commissions to increase and improve the facilities for reading in United States penitentiaries, the Secretary of the A. L. A. has been in correspondence with the Attorney General's office in Washington. Statistics as to the number of books and amounts of money appropriated for libraries in the penitentiaries were obtained and sent to the Attorney General. Upon request of the acting Attorney General, the Secretary submitted suggestions urging definite annual financial support for penitentiary libraries, the designation of some official to act as librarian, the preparation of printed lists of books in the libraries for use by the prisoners, and provisions for certain time in the evening during which the prisoners should be free to read, if they so wished. At present the Department of justice in Washington is in communication with the wardens of the United States penitentiaries and has requested the wardens to give their views on the subject. The only warden seen personally by the Secretary was strongly in favor of better library facilities in these penitentiaries.

The Secretary has been called upon by librarians, trustees, teachers, publishers, club women, and others, to give advice in

numerous phases of library work. The assistance of members of the A. L. A. was solicited by the Secretary at various times in complying with some of the requests, and, when possible, the inquirer was referred to the secretary of the library commission or head of the library extension department of the state in which he lived.

Frequently the advice sought was of sufficient importance to require considerable thought and preparation in replying from the Executive office. Information has been asked as to features of a good library law; how to arouse public interest in a library project; conditions required for a Carnegie library building; the location and size of a library site; what committees were advisable in a board of library trustees; what proportion of a library's income should be spent for books; how may traveling libraries be obtained; where may examinations for library positions be taken, and how may a person best prepare for a library career; what is a good arrangement of rooms in a library building to cost \$50,000.00, should there be an auditorium, and if so should it be in the basement or on the second floor; what periodicals should be in a small library; is it preferable to employ a recent graduate of a library school as librarian, or select some one of library experience; how can traveling libraries be sent out when the express charges cannot be paid by distant readers; where can books in Yiddish, Italian, and Polish be secured; where may lists of books on furniture making and the leather industry be obtained? etc. Some advice asked was for use in emergency by a librarian, and replies to other questions appeared in newspapers.

The publications of the Publishing board were used to advantage when certain information was desired. The pamphlet "Small library buildings" was sent to many library boards, and thirty-two plans of library buildings were loaned from the collection of plans at the Executive office.

The reports and special lists of books issued by libraries were useful to the Secretary. When lists of books on certain

subjects could not be supplied, the inquirer was referred to libraries which had published such lists.

A number of library trustees have written to the Executive office for recommendations to fill vacant library positions. Representatives from ten library boards called personally for this purpose, and the Secretary of the A. L. A. has recommended librarians to thirty-four positions since September. Letters from about thirty librarians wishing positions are on file in the office at present.

As Chicago is on the main line of travel from east to west, librarians from all parts of the country have visited the Executive office. Other visitors have been architects, library school students, and representatives of publishing houses.

A. L. A. Representatives at Other Conferences. During last year the policy inaugurated several years ago of having A. L. A. representatives at state library meetings was continued. Owing to the good service done in the past, and the general interest in the opening of executive offices in Chicago, the A. L. A. was invited to be represented at more meetings last year than ever before.

The questions discussed by the representatives of the American library association covered many phases of library work, and in addition, attention was called to the A. L. A. and the importance of its work to all librarians.

Assurances have come from state associations of the benefits received from the visits of these representatives. Direct contributions were given through addresses and discussions, and aside from these, there was a strengthening of connections between the A. L. A. and the state associations visited.

At all meetings the greatest cordiality was shown the representatives of the national organization. As a result of several such visits to state meetings last year, librarians and library trustees have written the Executive office of the A. L. A. for consultation in library matters. At ten state meetings the A. L. A. representative was asked not to confine his remarks

to one formal address, but to participate in the general discussions of library problems as well. At four such meetings, publications of the A. L. A. and Publishing board were exhibited. In three states, the representative of the A. L. A. was interviewed by newspaper men, and at least in ten states information regarding the American library association appeared in print because of the interest shown in the visiting representative.

It can be readily seen that the A. L. A. is benefited quite as much as the state association by being represented at such meetings. At several state meetings suggestions of value were made to the Executive and Publishing boards of the A. L. A. regarding their activities.

It is gratifying to know that states which have had a national representative present generally extend invitations for following years. Three states visited last year have already written regarding an A. L. A. representative for the coming autumn. Last year the American library association representatives met with library workers at twenty state meetings in this country and in Canada.

N. D. C. Hodges, President of the A. L. A., represented the Association at the Michigan and Iowa state meetings and participated in the tri-state meeting at Louisville, Ky., and the Ontario library association.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, second vice-president of the Association, was designated by the Executive board to represent the A. L. A. at the meeting of the Oklahoma state teachers' association. The Executive board was asked by Oklahoma librarians to send some one to discuss before the teachers the relation of library and school work, and the value of library commission work.

Henry E. Legler represented the A. L. A. at the bi-state meeting of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and at the tri-state meeting, participated in by the Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio associations.

The Kansas library association requested the Executive board of the A. L. A. to provide some one to discuss

"Public documents" at the annual meeting of the Kansas association, and M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Iowa library, was designated for this.

The Northwestern library association, composed of librarians in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and upper California, asked the A. L. A. to provide a representative at the meeting in Portland, Oregon. Arthur E. Bostwick was designated to represent the A. L. A. at this meeting.

The Secretary of the A. L. A. was the representative at the Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas association meetings. In addition, upon invitation, he spoke at the tri-state meeting at Louisville, and at the first state meeting of the Indiana trustees' association; upon request of the Birmingham, Ala., Chamber of commerce, he addressed a public meeting in that city, and complied with the request of the Executive board of the Mississippi library association to meet with that board for a library conference in Jackson, Miss. Four library school directors invited the Secretary to speak before the students, and one invitation only could be accepted, that from the library school at Atlanta, Georgia. The invitation from the North Carolina library association could not be accepted by the Secretary owing to the conflict of its dates with the Alabama meeting.

Membership. Questions of membership in the American library association are of vital importance. Not only do the dues received largely determine the scope of activities which the Association can undertake, but membership is the gage by which interest is indicated in the organization which stands for the advancement of library work in this country and in Canada.

For the last few years the increase in membership has been gratifying, and it is a pleasure to state that the number of new members enrolled from last August to May 15th of this year, shows an increase as compared with the corresponding period in several previous years. It is impossible at this time to state what the net increase in membership for this

year will be. Last January, notices of unpaid dues were sent to members and second notices were sent again in April. Within a few days final notices will be sent, accompanied by a letter which will urge librarians not to let their memberships in the A. L. A. lapse. Those who fail to respond to the third notice will no longer be regarded as members.

While the number of new members in the A. L. A. has been large every year, those who allow their membership annually to lapse are sufficiently numerous to greatly reduce the net gains.

Since the organization of the American library association, 2,400 names have been withdrawn from the membership rolls. There was a net gain of but 2 members in 1908, and for the year ending August, 1909, a net gain of 50 members. Indications for the current year are that the net increase will be in excess of any of the three preceding years, but it will not equal the increase in the number of library workers who are eligible for membership.

In the year 1907, there was a total enrollment of 1,807, of which number 169 were institutional members paying five dollars a year in dues.

In 1908, the total membership amounted to 1,809, of which 221 were institutions. While this was a net gain of but 2, there was an increase of 52 in the number of institutions which were enrolled. This alone meant an increase of \$260 in funds available for the Association's work.

In 1909, the total membership was 1,865, or a net gain of 50 over the preceding year. Of this membership of 1,865, 237 were institutions, a net gain of 16 over the preceding year.

From August, 1909, to May 15, 1910, 154 new members joined the association, as compared with 91 additions for the corresponding period the year before. Of these 154 new members, 53 were institutions, a gain of 44 in this membership over the corresponding time for the preceding year. This gain was due to 583 letters sent from the Executive office last spring to trustees of libraries which were not enrolled in the A. L. A. The mini-

mum financial income represented by these libraries was \$2,500 a year, and the general income was about that of the institutions which were enrolled in the Association.

The advantages of institutional membership in the A. L. A. are mutual. This membership is more permanent than that of individual librarians. Of the 161 members who withdrew from the Association in August of last year, only ten were institutions. Among the advantages to libraries in belonging to the Association is the possession of the A. L. A. "Bulletins," including the "Papers and proceedings" number, which certainly is worth the membership dues to any institution which pretends to have any collection of material on libraries and on librarianship.

Changes in Officers and Committees. During the last year several important changes were made among the officers and in A. L. A. committees.

Following her resignation a year ago, Miss Nina E. Browne severed her connection with the Publishing board when the office of the Board was merged with the Executive office of the A. L. A. in Chicago. During the many years Miss Browne acted as Secretary of the Publishing board, she gave unsparingly of her services with an unselfish devotion to all library interests.

After two years of efficient, conscientious service, Purd B. Wright tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the A. L. A. It was accepted with regret by the Executive board and Carl B. Roden of the Chicago public library was appointed to succeed Mr. Wright.

Miss Mary W. Plummer resigned as Chairman of the Committee on library training, and A. S. Root of that Committee was designated as Chairman.

Miss Corinne Bacon resigned as Chairman and member of the Committee on library administration, H. C. Wellman being designated as Chairman and Miss Ethel F. McCollough as member to succeed Miss Bacon. Later in the year, Mr. Wellman resigned from the Committee and Harrison W. Craver was appointed Chairman of the Committee on library administration.

John Cotton Dana resigned as Chairman and member of the Committee on book buying, Bernard C. Steiner being appointed Chairman and Walter L. Brown as member of the Committee.

The Executive board voted to continue the Committee on work with the blind, and Miss Emma R. Neisser was designated as Chairman, with Mrs. S. C. Fairchild and Asa Don Dickinson as members.

E. C. Richardson and N. D. C. Hodges were named as co-operating representatives of the American library association in plans for the International congress of librarians at Brussels.

Miss Theresa Hitchler was appointed Chairman of the Committee on catalog rules for small libraries.

The work of the various committees of the Association during the last year has been of great value as seen by the reports submitted.

Necrology for 1909-10. During the year which has elapsed since the last conference, the Association has again suffered grievous losses in its membership through death. Of these one was an honorary member of the Association, who attended the library conference in 1853, when he acted as Secretary, and another was a life member, a former trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund, and ex-president of the Trustees' section of the American library association. A third member who died during the last year had served as Recorder for the Association, had acted as Chairman of many of its important committees, and had attended eleven A. L. A. conferences.

Dr. John Griffith Ames, librarian of the Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, D. C., died February 18, 1910. He joined the A. L. A. in 1894 (No. 1311) and attended two conferences.

Deloraine Pendre Corey, member of the Massachusetts free public library commission, and President of the library board of the Malden (Mass.) public library, died May 6, 1910. Mr. Corey became a member of the A. L. A. in 1900 (No. 1924) and became a life member only a few months before his death. He attended ten con-

ferences of the A. L. A. Mr. Corey was a member of the library board of Malden for over thirty years; he had served as a trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund, and served as President of the Trustees' section of the A. L. A. for many years.

For further particulars, see "Library journal," v. 35, no. 6, p. 288; "Public libraries," v. 15, no. 6, p. 261.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, a trustee of the Mechanics' library, Altoona, Pa., died December 21, 1909. Dr. Dudley became a member of the A. L. A. in 1901 (No. 2131). For over thirty years he was actively interested in the Mechanics' library.

Miss Anna J. Fiske, assistant librarian of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., Calumet, Mich., died April 25, 1910. Miss Fiske became a member of the A. L. A. in 1905 (No. 3312), and attended two national conferences, those of 1905 and 1906.

S. Hastings Grant, for many years librarian of the New York Mercantile library, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on May 9, 1910. Mr. Grant served as Secretary of the library conference held in 1853, and was an honorary member of the A. L. A. (No. 2503). His career was an unusually varied one. During his service as librarian of the New York mercantile library, 1849-1866, he became editor of "Norton's literary gazette and publishers' circular." He also served as associate editor of the "American publishers' circular," 1863-1871. Mr. Grant was superintendent of the New York produce exchange, 1873-1882; private secretary to Mayor Edson, 1882-1883; comptroller of New York city, 1883, 1884, and Vice-president of the United States national bank, 1884-1885. He was a trustee of the New York genealogical and biographical society, and one of the founders of the "Record" of that society. He compiled "New York city during the American Revolution," and was a contributor to various historical publications.

Miss Elizabeth Harvey, a bibliographer of Philadelphia, died July 10, 1909. Miss Harvey joined the A. L. A. in 1894 (No. 1245) and attended the Narragansett Pier conference.

Miss Katherine D. Johnston, librarian

of the Astral branch of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, died November 10, 1909. She joined the A. L. A. in 1906 (No. 3716) and attended the conference of that year. Miss Bertha Alice Kroeger, librarian of the Drexel institute library, and director of the Drexel institute library school, died October 31, 1909. She became a member of the A. L. A. in 1889 (No. 728). Miss Kroeger began her library career early in life in the St. Louis public library, where she remained until she attended the New York state library school, from which she was graduated in 1891. In 1892 she was appointed librarian of the Drexel institute library, and later organized the library school there, of which she served as director until her death. During the many years of her membership in the A. L. A. Miss Kroeger gave many important contributions to that Association through her services on committees, and through her invaluable contributions to bibliographical literature. She was the author of the "Guide to reference books," and "Aids in book selection."

For fuller accounts of her life and work, see the Report of the special Committee on resolutions, in the "Papers and proceedings" of the Mackinac Island conference, and "Library journal," v. 34, No. 11, p. 518.

Miss Frances M. Mann, librarian of the Public library, Dedham, Mass., died May 5, 1910. Miss Mann joined the A. L. A. in 1890 (No. 819), and attended the conferences of 1890, 1892, and 1894. She also attended the international conference of 1897.

Miss Mary Olivia Nutting, librarian emeritus of Mt. Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass., died February 13, 1910. She joined the A. L. A. in 1878 (No. 143), and attended two conferences, those of 1879 and 1887.

Miss Mary E. Sargent, librarian of the Public library, Medford, Mass., died December 20, 1909. Miss Sargent was born in Boston, and early in life began her professional career by teaching in Watertown. In 1872 she entered the Middlesex mechanics' association library at Lowell,

and the excellent work accomplished there soon advanced her to the Public library at Medford. Miss Sargent was always particularly successful in her work with young people, and to an unusual degree she had the ability to make her library an active force in the lives of all classes of people. In addition to her library work, Miss Sargent was a designer of uncommon ability and had won recognition both in England and this country. She was especially active in the Library art club. She was one of the best known members of the A. L. A., having joined the Association in 1879 (No. 260). Miss Sargent had attended fourteen conferences of the A. L. A., namely: 1879, '81, '83, '85, '87, '88, '90, '92, '94, '98, 1900, '02, '03, '06.

For further particulars regarding her life and work see "Report of the special Committee on resolutions" in the "Papers and proceedings" of the Mackinac Island conference, 1910; "Library journal," v. 35, no. 1, p. 43-44; "Public libraries," v. 15, no. 2, p. 59.

Dr. William Henry Seaman, principal examiner in the Department of chemistry, United States Patent office, died at his home in Washington, D. C., June 11, 1910, in the seventy-third year of his age. In addition to his work in the Patent office, Dr. Seaman was professor of chemistry and botany in the medical school of Harvard university. He became a member of the A. L. A. in 1907 (No. 4129), attended the conference at Asheville that year, and was a member of the post conference party.

Émile Terquem, of Paris, France, died September, 1909. He was a well known book collector and dealer in Paris, and joined the A. L. A. in 1904 (No. 3097). Mr. Terquem will be remembered by many as the genial representative of the French publishers at various world's fairs in this country, and of the American publishers at the Paris expositions.

The PRESIDENT: This report of the Secretary covers, as you are aware, a very important year in the development of the Association. Is there any discussion?

Are there any questions? If not, the report will stand accepted.

We are favored in having with us Dr. CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD, Director of the School of education of the University of Chicago, and the representative of the National education association, who will speak to us on "The library and the school." I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Judd.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL

It gives me great pleasure to appear before this gathering as the representative of the National education association. I do not know what qualifications are ordinarily sought in such a representative, but I judge that two are at least permitted. First, one must be unable to attend the meeting of the National education association itself, because it is so far away; and, second, one must be supplied with a liberal lack of knowledge of library science. Whatever the qualifications of the representative, it is an easy task to say to the American library association that there is a close bond of connection and sympathy between the two Associations. We who teach cannot do the work of the schools without recognizing our dependence on the work that is being done in the community by the library; and I venture to assume that you feel the reciprocal relations yourselves and recognize the importance of a good school in a city where you conduct a good library.

If I make an effort to comment in any wise upon library matters I shall have to confine myself to those aspects of library work which have to do directly with school organization. I am not competent to speak on your larger problems of the library and the community. But certain it is that we are developing within the schools themselves more work of the type in which you are interested.

There are two general lines of discussion and interest which it seems to me proper for one who is interested primarily in the school to present to those of you who are interested primarily in libraries. First,

let me say that we are coming to see that the study period in the school is more and more the place where the kind of work that you do in the libraries can very properly be introduced and enlarged. You all of you know from your own personal experiences, as students, if not from your experiences as teachers—and I am sure many of you have had this latter form of experience—that the period when students are supposed to study has heretofore been a period when they have been separated from everything except a single textbook, or possibly the small supply of books that they could have in their desks, and then they have been called upon to be extremely quiet while they studied. They have been called upon to obey the directions of some one in charge of the study room, and the function of that person in charge of the study room has been a rather trying function; it has been the function of keeping order in the room, not the function of contributing in any lively way to the actual educational progress of the school. The study-room period has been a time when the teacher has been allowed to catch up with her reports, or to catch up with some needed work, and perhaps, at times, to catch up with her personal correspondence. At all events, it has been an occasion when the intellectual contact between the school and the children has been somewhat curtailed, and the school is not supposed to be wholly responsible for anything except order. It has been the kind of a substitute for home study, the assumption being that the home study would not be done quite so vigorously because nobody at home would be delegated to watch with equal care over the reluctant studier. Today we are modifying all this, and many of us are interested in seeing it further modified. I am sure that it is appropriate for me to enlist, if I can, the sympathies of this Association for the modification of that sort of a study hour in the schools. I think the ideal study hour is a study hour in a room filled with books exactly as any reference library is filled with books. I think the kind of order which should prevail in that room is the kind of order that